





as a Transcendentalist into the rapidity of the Horse  
Shoe. We learn from an article in the York, Up-  
per Canada, Gazette, that he is to proceed on his  
journey the latter end of September, and must ap-  
pear when plunging through the flaming rapids and  
descending the stupendous cataract, as magnifi-  
cent a spectacle as ever man beheld. The pilot  
is preparing a balloon in which he will ascend from  
off the deck upon the day's entering the rapids.—  
Was this voyage postponed until June next, the  
editor thinks thousands would flock from Europe  
to witness it; and if they should, we have no doubt  
they would find as great a host played off upon  
them as was ever practised upon their credulity in  
the metropolis of London.

#### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—No. 1.

The writer of two articles under this title, having  
expressed a wish at the outset of his remarks, that  
he might be permitted "to present them in an un-  
biased manner," has been patiently listened to, until  
he has left the matter to the impartial  
judgment of his reader. The following sugges-  
tions are only given as notes for a reply, if indi-  
viduals whose feelings are alive to the subject should  
think proper to present them: they are offered  
as an opponent, who earnestly hopes that the truth  
alone may be established.

To the general principles upon which his essay  
has been commenced, we have but partial objec-  
tions. That the Government of the country cannot  
compel men to hold this or that opinion, is not  
only manifest from the nature of man, but also  
from the same principles as those upon which all  
social and religious obligations are founded—the  
terms of the compact, the constitution and su-  
preme law of the land. For the sake of perspi-  
cuity he should have gone further, and added,  
that no religious association could do any more  
than the government; for the plain reason, that  
the thing is impossible.—I will take it for granted  
that he meant to convey this sentiment, hence  
the ground of his essay places it beyond con-  
tradiction.

When a man undertakes to examine the foun-  
dations of human Society, he should be careful  
that his views are consistent. Passing over, for  
the present, the preceding paragraph, we come to  
one a little repugnant to the former: "the strict  
observance of practices, and of an order which  
others may deem unimportant is of the highest  
obligation upon the members of a religious or any  
other Society." True—but they must be those  
upon which the Society, as such, has thought pro-  
per to legislate. The observance of practices, and  
the admission of principles upon which no rule  
of the Society has been made, can never be in-  
sisted upon by any Society, without establishing  
a religious hierarchy; a despotism equal in all its  
actions, features, and hidden deformities, to the  
other kinds. We hold it therefore a sacred prin-  
ciple, requiring submission in the commencement of  
this controversy, that a difference in practice,  
or a difference in principle, where no legislation  
has been had, nor any rule of faith prescribed,  
is not a ground of censure, is not incompatible  
with its Government, and "that the charge of in-  
discipline" must distinctly apply to any Society  
that makes it compulsory, even "when its disci-  
pline and discipline are publicly avowed and explained,"  
by men or by meetings, who have no authority  
to make doctrines or discipline by the charter of  
its existence.—All attempts of the kind are un-  
justified; and all censure, for such want of con-  
formity, although it "may extend to nothing more  
than that the offenders are not members," is op-  
pressive in the extreme.

Whichever subject, we will only remark,  
that this extent of censure is spoken of as a mild  
and gentle punishment. We should like to know  
what the Society in this land could do more?  
They have no control in a country of laws and  
liberty over the lives or the property of individ-  
uals; and no doubt it may be thought all gentleness  
and mildness by those who inflict it; and with the  
further power; but the victims of this oppression,  
and they are not a few, when they find it accom-  
panied by an exclusion from the common rights of  
burial, and of worship in the same building; when  
they find it accompanied by a deprivation of the  
rights of property, purchased and created by  
their ancestors; even admitting the right of the  
Society to inflict it, they feel that it amounts to  
the same thing as a forfeiture of lands and estates  
in ordinary Society; that it amounts to the same  
thing as a punishment for criminal offenses, and is  
accordingly stigmatized with similar opprobrium  
as far as it extends. Such a person is deprived of  
his existence as a member, and although not nat-  
urally so, is what Lawyers would call legally dead.

But there is another point of view in which  
this paragraph of the essay will not bear examina-  
tion. The Society, he assumes, "have no right, even  
in their collective capacity as a Meeting, to impair  
or alienate the inheritance of faith and tenets which  
they have received." Now the opposite of this is  
clearly the fact. If actual rules and settled  
principles both of faith and of practice, are  
adopted in any Society, and are practised upon  
foreigners, that Society, whether civil or religious, has  
an undoubted right to amend, alter, or annul  
them; to commence an entire new set of rules  
and principles both of faith and practice. This  
ground is admitted by the author of the essay,  
but with a most remarkable qualification,  
which may perhaps, be admitted by me in this  
controversy, and as having relation to the conduct  
of the parties in this case, but as a general prin-  
ciple is utterly repugnant to the truth, viz: "that  
they must be in the contemplation, or according to  
the spirit of the original institution." The liberty  
which the gospel of Jesus, as well as the law of  
this land gives, would be directly infringed by the  
establishment of his proposition. We consider the  
human intellect as in a state of progressive im-  
provement, and to say that any declared set of  
rules or principles should remain unalterable, be-  
cause the alteration is repugnant to the spirit of origi-  
nal institutions, is limiting the intellectual powers of  
men, and even the power of the Almighty upon  
them, and is insinuating upon fettering the con-  
science. Suppose it possible for Friends to dissem-  
inate by divine revelation, that some principle or prac-  
tice was revealed by the Society, was a corruption  
of Christianity, and to insist in this view will be  
told as they are not to relinquish it; that they are not  
to approach nearer to God without breaking up  
the Society, when they all unite in the faith that  
his grace is thus offered? It is not to be infer-  
red that we are asking for alterations either  
in doctrine or discipline; we are only reasoning  
upon the abstract right. A striking instance to  
prove that we possess this right, is the improve-  
ments that have taken place in all the Govern-  
ments of the world, and in all civil and religious  
institutions. With the exception, therefore, that  
the introduction of any improvement or innova-  
tion must be done according to the regular order,  
and in the manner prescribed by the Society,  
where the Society has prescribed the way, and  
in that case only, we must insist upon our oppo-

sition's proposition without qualification. A pe-  
culiar instance of this right is in the amendments  
to the constitution of these republics. If they can  
be done in the manner prescribed by the supreme  
power, "the people," all moves on harmoniously;  
but if those in authority refuse, as in the case of  
Friends, to let this be done, a revolution in the  
Government ensues, unless the people, who are  
the supreme power, consent to submit to their  
corruptions. Friends of the present day, have  
as clear a view of these rights as any of the illu-  
trious dead, who are so emphatically called upon  
to protest against them, and in any Society whose  
object is the preservation of principles, this right  
must be peculiarly understood to exist, if their  
first principle is the advancement of human hap-  
piness—because it cannot be asserted that human  
nature can be forced into happiness, which must  
be if rules are to remain unalterable and obliga-  
tory. If therefore the Society of Friends should,  
after deliberate consideration, choose to abandon  
their fundamental principle, "that the light of  
Christ within, is the true light that enlighteneth  
every man that cometh into the world," and should  
choose to adopt instead of it, "that the scriptures  
of truth, are the true light that enlighteneth  
every man that cometh into the world," they have a  
most perfect and undoubted right to do so. The  
only distinction existing between our Society and  
others in these cases is, that we can force no in-  
dividual into the adoption of this principle. We can  
only act in "the unity of the spirit" which is the  
bond of peace; but if we do not act in the fellowship  
of the gospel, there is no power on earth that can  
prevent the adoption of any rule or any opinion,  
that we may deem expedient, not subversive of the  
laws of the land.

(To be concluded next week.)

FAIRER EDITORIAL.—This is a very busy season  
in the spirit of meekness and forbearance.  
I would respectfully ask of "Melancthon,"  
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During the zenith of the fame of Junius,  
and when all the world were in full cry to  
identify him, Garrick conceived an idea that  
he had discovered the person, and in conse-  
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est, to call on him at his house in the Adelphi.  
When he came, Garrick informed him, with  
profound caution, what he conceived es-  
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ceived the following letter:—  
"Sir,—I admit your perspicacity in manag-  
ing the affairs of the Drama; but your at-  
tempts to discover me are in vain and nugatory.  
I shall take leave of you now by assur-  
ing you that, when I have done with the real  
monarchs, I shall begin with mock Potentates,  
of which you shall form the head."

Garrick was accustomed to relate this anecd-  
ote, with marks of astonishment and appre-  
hension.

LOVES EMBLEM.  
"The Little Harvest Rose"  
When autumn winged the blast with power,  
To sweep the budding Forest bower,  
Deep in the vale I found a flower,  
A little rose that lingered there;  
Though half its blushing petals had fled,  
And leaves were edged with winter snow,  
Yet still the fragrant odors shed,  
I declared 'twas emblem of a rose.

With caution, though with eager haste,  
I laid the little fading prize;  
Then in my bosom fondly pressed  
The faintly blushing flower I held;  
I was impatient to my fate,  
My heart with fond affection glowed—  
"A flower my love, to deck your hair,  
A little modest harvest rose!"

When first its vivid blooming hue,  
The amorous Zephyrus kind with pride,  
Oh then my life, it looked like you  
When first I clasped my blushing bride!  
Its fragrance still through flower the day  
Is pure and sweet, where friendship glows,  
It proves, though love's warm ardors die,  
That friendship lives—sweet Harvest Rose.

been of much use. I believe it never has con-  
fined a white prisoner. A few years ago I was  
depressed to examine its interior, but the key could  
not be found. Besides the buildings that have  
been mentioned, there are the houses of a Physi-  
cian, an Attorney, a Store, a Tannery, and the  
boarding-house with its appendages. The  
manner of living at all these watering places in one  
respect corresponds, and it differs so much from  
the customs of the North, that it merits descrip-  
tion. The principal building contains very few  
lodging rooms; their places are supplied by one  
story log huts or cabins, that are distributed along  
the springs. Into one of these, recently furnished  
lodgings you are introduced. At great times the  
company rendezvous at the large house. In these  
huts you have the advantage of being more quiet,  
but the disadvantage of turning out to their meals  
is severely felt by invalids in wet weather. It is  
going to the number of these huts that "Warm  
Spring" appears, at a distance, to be so much larger  
than it is in reality. In a meadow, near the foot  
of the mountain, the water, at a temperature  
of 96, and in a copious stream, rises out of the  
earth. An oblong stone enclosure, surrounded by  
a rough frame building, constitutes the bathing  
house. The water is allowed to rise about as high  
as your elbow, has a soft oily feeling, and is so per-  
fectly limpid that the smallest object may be seen  
at the bottom. It has a sulphurous smell, and  
contains sulphuretted hydrogen gas; but the taste  
is not at all disagreeable. The boarding house is  
kept by Mr. Frye; the premises are owned by a  
company. The base of the mountain is limestone,  
its summit, a fine grained, friable, white sand-  
stone. From one of the highest of the cliffs there  
is an extensive view of the surrounding country  
for a circuit of sixty miles. The "Peaks of  
Oter," in the county of Bedford, Va. can be dis-  
tinctly discerned when the atmosphere is clear.

The warm spring bath is generally used pre-  
paratory to the waters, of a higher temperature,  
of the "Hot spring," which will hereafter be  
spoken of, to convalescents, and persons who  
use the waters for cleanliness only, it is a great  
luxury. Only a few hundred yards from the warm  
spring rises another of pure cold water; this is  
conducted to the house through logs, and is used  
for drinking and culinary purposes. In the same  
meadow is a spring of water slightly chalybeate,  
and another of sulphur water, moderately warm, which  
is drunk by invalids. Of the origin of the heat in  
these waters I shall treat when I come to describe  
the hot springs.

This part of Virginia is very mountainous,  
and the valleys very narrow, so that the lands, ex-  
cept the river bottoms, are comparatively of little value  
for agriculture, but it is a fine grazing country,  
and in the number and available qualities of their  
mineral springs, nature seems to have compen-  
sated for the want of every other advantage. What  
is most to be complained of by the traveller, is  
the deficiency in good roads. Hundreds of persons  
who are now deterred, would annually visit  
this district if the roads were properly improved.  
I have understood that eastern Virginia has at  
present a majority in the Legislature, and that  
they are opposed to internal improvement. This is  
a blind policy, and ought not, as indeed it cannot  
last long. The day is fast approaching when New  
Virginia, as it is called, will govern the State.

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THE EVENING POST.  
Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all other states of  
the Union.  
RISING 7000 PAPERS EVERY WEEK.  
\$2 PER ANNUM—in advance.  
All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be  
charged \$3—and \$1 for six months.  
The Life of Napoleon, by Sir Walter Scott, will be published next year, in three  
volumes, by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey.  
One edition of it will be so cheap as to be  
within the power of almost every man to pur-  
chase; and the finer edition will be sold on  
more reasonable terms, perhaps, than any  
other book of its importance and merit, ever  
published in this country.

ceeding with great rapidity, she had arrived  
at Cold Spring in the short space of three  
hours, and seemed likely to perform her  
passage in a shorter time than had before  
been known, when one of the cranks of her  
machinery gave way, in consequence of  
which she could proceed no further. The pas-  
sengers were taken off by other boats passing  
up the river.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.  
From a correspondent of the Harrisburg, (says  
the National Intelligencer,) we learn that the  
Convention of Delegates of Friends to the  
Manufacturing interest, adjourned on Friday  
evening week, at 7 o'clock, after an interesting  
session of five days. The convention was one  
of the most respectable bodies of men ever  
collected together in this country, and its de-  
liberations were characterized by great ability.  
The members separated in peace and har-  
mony, after passing resolutions of thanks to the  
President and the Secretaries of the Con-  
vention, and also to H. Niles and M. Carey, for  
their long and unwearied exertions in favour  
of Manufactures and Internal Improvements.

A respectful and brief memorial to Con-  
gress was adopted, and ten thousand copies  
were ordered to be printed of the proceedings  
of the Convention, and of an address to the  
people of the United States.

Its proceedings and debates, and even the  
personal intercourse of the members, were  
free from any tinge of party; and the hope  
and confidence which we have expressed,  
that they would be so, have been, to our  
great satisfaction fully justified.

Meetings have been held in the Counties  
of Middlesex, Somerset, Essex, Morris, Ber-  
gen, Sussex, and Salem, for the purpose of  
choosing Delegates to attend the State Con-  
vention, to be held at Trenton, on the 22d  
inst. for the purpose of taking into consid-  
eration the propriety of revising the Constitu-  
tion of the State of New Jersey.

The Chevalier Kustner, of Leipzig, who  
arrived at New York a few days ago from  
Havre, on an intended tour through the United  
States, is said to be much prepossessed in  
favour of the country and its institutions, to  
which the very interesting description given  
of it by the Duke of Saxe Weimar, from  
whom Mr. Kustner brings numerous letters  
of recommendation, highly corroborates.

A daring attempt was made to poison Mr.  
Levin Frazier and family, of Dorchester  
county, Maryland, on Sunday, the 29th ult.  
by means of placing arsenic in their coffee!  
After drinking about a dish each, all became  
sick, and were soon aware of the danger.  
They had taken a dose of poison! Fortunately,  
to intimidate or punish him, the white man  
belonging to the family, was called and in-  
vited to partake of a dish of the coffee, which  
they reluctantly complied with; the youngest  
of whom was relieved in the same manner;  
but the old woman, not liking strong coffee,  
put a goodly portion of milk or cream in  
hers, and did not vomit as the rest had done.  
Little doubt is now entertained of the recov-  
ery of Mr. Frazier and family, except the  
old negro woman. It is not yet ascertained  
if the three negroes suspected, i. e. whether  
all are, or all are guilty of the act; however,  
they are all secure.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR.  
A very interesting debate recently occurred  
in the English House of Commons on the  
question of meliorating the condition of free  
people of color in the West Indies. Some  
important, and to us novel facts were stated.  
The "brown population," i. e. free colored  
people of Jamaica, alone is worth property  
to the amount of 23,000,000. They are said  
to consist of 30,000 souls. One of them, a  
Mr. Dickenson, left at his death \$600,000;  
another, Mr. Swaney, \$750,000; a Mr. King-  
all, \$100,000; and a Mr. Benjamin Scott,  
\$1,250,000. All the pimento plantations, ex-  
cept one, in the island belonged to them;  
and yet these people were suffering under the  
most grievous legal oppression. The debate  
in Parliament eventuated in nothing satisfac-  
tory.

The Lyons are amusing themselves with a  
fine camelopard, sent to the King of  
France as a present. He stands about four-  
teen feet high, and has four negroes to attend  
upon him. He is represented as very docile;  
and travels about with a detachment of  
mounted gendarmes as his escort—and a  
member of the Institute, M. Geoffroi de St.  
Hilaire as his tutor. He was landed at Mar-  
seille, and making his way by slow marches  
up to Paris. On one occasion when alarmed  
by the crowd, he took suddenly to flight in  
the streets of Lyons, and having legs of some  
five feet in length, he travelled so rapidly as  
to distance three out of four of his black at-  
tendants; the fourth however held on—and  
the gendarmes, deemed it a matter of course  
for them to arrest a fugitive, put spur to their  
horses, and overturning in the chase some  
half dozen of persons—among them M. Geo-  
ffroi de St. Hilaire himself—finally headed  
him, and brought him up.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.  
At the anniversary of the Sunday Schools  
at Manchester, England, held in June, up-  
wards of ten thousand children were present.  
Those belonging to the "established  
church," were marched to the collegiate  
church, where a sermon was preached by the  
Rev. Mr. Turner. Those attached to the  
"Schools for children of all denominations,"  
amounting to 6368, were assembled on Ard-  
wick Green, where they sang several hymns.  
At the same time the children attached to  
the grounds of J. J. Fernley, Esq., received re-  
freshments. Thus in one town, and at the  
same period, ten thousand young immortals  
were assembled, who were receiving instruc-  
tion in Sunday Schools.

The Typhus fever and Measles prevail in a  
most distressing degree among the Irish em-  
igrants at Newfoundland. A letter describes  
the mortality as truly appalling. The contag-  
ion was brought to the country by several  
vessels with Irish passengers, on board of  
which it was engendered by the filth, and  
pestilential exhalations arising from the  
crowded state of their holds. The restrictions  
for regulating the number of passengers to be  
taken by each ship being now removed,  
they seemed to have been crowded on board  
literally as thick as they could stow, men,  
women and children, promiscuously. Since  
their arrival, not a day has passed without  
announcing the death of numbers of these  
wretched beings, of diseases contracted on  
the passage. One morning thirty were lying  
dead at once.

The London Monthly Magazine publishes  
the testimonies of several distinguished engi-  
neers, touching the merits of Mr. Perkins's  
Steam Engine. They state the following as  
improvements in it:—  
1. Absolute safety. 2. Greater economy  
in fuel than in any other engine hitherto in-  
vented. 3. The removal of all parts without  
the use of steam and atmosphere on the educa-  
tion of the piston without the necessity of an  
air pump. 4. A new and simple flexible  
metallic piston, requiring no oil or lubrication  
whatever. 5. A reduction of three-fourths  
the weight and bulk, by very much simpli-  
fying certain complicated parts of steam-en-  
gines, and substituting a very simple educa-

tion and induction; by which means a  
reduction is made in the size of the engine,  
a saving of power is effected, and a diminu-  
tion of friction, less wear and tear occur, and  
less destruction of materials; and lastly, the  
joints by Mr. Perkins's peculiar mode of con-  
necting, are more easily made secure and  
tight, even with the steam at a pressure of  
one thousand pounds the square inch, than the  
joints of the low pressure condensing en-  
gine.

A paper printed at Macon, Georgia, says a  
spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the  
court house in Lowndes county, suddenly gave  
way not long since, and sunk to the depth of  
a hundred feet! The place is now covered  
with water, the trees standing as they grew;  
the tallest pine being twenty or thirty feet  
below the level of the surrounding country.  
Small ponds like this, are frequently met with  
in the lower part of the state, and are there  
called lime sinks; produced, probably, by the  
action of the subterranean streams.

It is computed that North Alabama con-  
sumes about 300,000 yards of cotton bagging  
annually at an average expense of \$100,000,  
which large amount is principally paid to the  
Kentucky manufacturer in money. Of the  
coarse clothing which is annually imported, it  
is impossible to make even a conjectural es-  
timate of the quantity, but we all know it to  
be very large, perhaps not less in value than  
that of cotton bagging. In a population of  
80,000, the consumption of coarse cotton fab-  
rics would not, probably be less than  
1,200,000 yards annually, being an average  
of 15 yards for each individual.

Salt Manufacture in Vermont.—A company  
was incorporated at the last session of the  
Vermont legislature, entitled the Vermont  
Salt Manufacturing Company. The first op-  
eration of the company is to seek for salt wa-  
ter, none being yet known to exist, we be-  
lieve, in the state. A workman has been  
procured from Ohio to superintend the boring  
for water, and preparations have been made  
for commencing operations on the bank of  
Onion river in Montpelier.

ACCIDENTAL HANGING.  
The citizens of Richmond, Vir. have lately been  
much and justly excited with the violent, but in  
some degree accidental death of a black man and  
servant boy in quick succession; both were un-  
lawfully hung by individuals, under circumstances en-  
tirely to call forth the public indignation, and prob-  
ably in the case of the black man, to subject the  
perpetrators of the deed to severe and merited  
punishment. It appears the black man was wrong-  
fully suspected by a white man to have stolen a  
sum of money from him, when in fact he had  
dropped it from his pocket in a drunken frolic.  
To intimidate or punish him, the white man  
belonging to the family, was called and in-  
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old negro woman. It is not yet ascertained  
if the three negroes suspected, i. e. whether  
all are, or all are guilty of the act; however,  
they are all secure.

While yet the city was agitated with this cri-  
mal and extraordinary event, it transpired that a  
black boy belonging to Captain Carter, had met  
with a similar fate, in the same way. This matter  
for some time had displeased him, ordered the  
slave to be tied hand and foot, and put into the  
smoke house, with a rope round his neck and  
fastened to something over his head. He was placed  
in a chair thus tied and hung up, and left for many  
hours; and when at length his master went to him  
to grant his release, he found that death, scarcely  
more a tyrant, had already preceded him and given  
"the spirit a free fire."

ISAAC B. DESHA'S PARDON.  
"Joseph D. Desha, Governor of the Commonwealth of Ken-  
tucky, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting:  
Whereas at a court held for Fleming county,  
in the year 1824, an indictment was found by  
a Grand Jury against Isaac B. Desha for the  
murder of Francis Baker, on the second  
day of November, 1824. And whereas, the  
said Isaac B. Desha was, by a change of  
venue, removed from the jail of Fleming  
county to the jail of Harrison county, there  
to stand his trial for the said charge of Felony,  
after repeated attempts to obtain a final trial,  
until the prospect of obtaining a jury is en-  
tirely hopeless. And it being contrary to the  
genius of our government for any person to  
be confined for life in prison, the constitution  
guaranteeing, in prosecutions by indictment  
or information, a speedy public trial by an  
impartial jury of the vicinage. And whereas  
the whole of the evidence against the said  
Isaac B. Desha being circumstantial, and from  
much of it being irreconcilable, I have no  
doubt of his being innocent of the foul  
charge; therefore is an object worthy of exe-  
cutive clemency: Now, know ye, that in  
consideration of the premises, and by virtue  
of the power vested in me by the constitution,  
I have thought proper, and do hereby give  
to the said Isaac B. Desha a full and free par-  
don for the supposed offence, as alleged  
against him in the bill of indictment: And do  
these presents, order and direct that the  
said Isaac B. Desha be released from the con-  
finement and recognizance, and be thence  
forever discharged.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand, and caused the seal of the  
said Commonwealth to be hereunto  
affixed. Given under my hand and  
the Seal of the said Commonwealth, at Frank-  
fort, on the 18th of June, A. D.  
1827, and in the 36th year of  
the Commonwealth.

JOS. DESHA.  
By the Governor,  
J. C. PICKETT, Secretary.

BATAVIA.  
Through the arrival of the Jasper,  
from Havana, we learn that the war still  
continued in Java. There were about 3000  
European troops on the island, and about as  
many natives in the Dutch service, among  
whom it was very sickly. More troops, about  
3000, were daily expected from Holland.  
A battle was fought on the 14th of April in  
the interior. The Dutch troops, under Bar-  
on Naxa, had destroyed about fifty villages.  
The Dutch man of war Atalanta passed An-  
jer on the 22d, for Batavia. Coffee at Ba-  
tavia was 22 dollars, and very scarce; would  
fall on 18 to 19.

EPITOME OF NEWS.  
On Thursday night week, about ten  
o'clock, the extensive Barn, Cyder Press,  
Road, and three miles from this city, were  
destroyed by fire. Its large crop of grain  
and hay was destroyed, and a valuable horse  
perished in the flames.  
The Board of Health of Norfolk, Va. have  
adopted precautionary measures to prevent  
the introduction of fever into that city. All  
communication had been debarred with La  
Crosse, the French frigate recently arrived  
from St. Jago.  
The Hon. W. B. Rochester, late Secretary  
to the Commissioners at the Tacubaya Con-  
gress, arrived at his residence in Rochester,  
on the 27th ult.

A Charleston paper states that Gold Dust  
has lately been discovered in considerable  
quantities in the District of Greenville, South  
Carolina.  
Tomatoes of extraordinary size have been  
raised in the garden of Mr. Jesse Brown, of  
Washington city—one of the largest weighed  
a pound and three quarters.  
The Annual Report of the American Edu-  
cation Society estimates the increase of  
population in the United States at one  
thousand daily, and consequently 365,000  
annually.

The clerk of the market in Charleston, S.  
C. counted on the 4th ult. 4238 melons,  
and on the 10th 5633. The clerk says he never  
saw before more than 3000 in any day.

A Turtle was taken in Potomac River, op-  
posite Landon's Island, 20 or 30 miles  
above Washington city on Friday week, which  
measured three feet six inches in length and  
sixteen inches in diameter, and weighed forty  
two pounds. This, for fresh water, is almost  
a match for the Ohio Catfish, which are mid-  
sometimes to weigh over a hundred pounds.

Captain Daniel Turner, of Newport, R. I.  
has been appointed to the command of the U. S.  
sloop of war Erie, now lying at the Navy  
Yard, Brooklyn, and which has been ordered  
to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch,  
to join the West India squadron.

Major Samuel Green, of Pawtucket, Mass.  
has presented the Rhode Island Historical  
Society with the first series of cutting nails  
in this country for the purpose of cutting nails.  
The shears were invented by Mr. Jeremiah  
Wilkinson, of Cumberland, and are probably  
the first with which nails were ever cut in the  
world.

We are happy in being able to state, (says  
the Bridgetown, N. J. Whig and Observer,) that  
Dr. Chambers' Medicine for the cure of  
interference, has been successfully adminis-  
tered to several ladies, who declare that they have  
no inclination to drink spirituous liquors.  
The famous Lorenzo Dow is preaching at  
Dayton, Ohio. It is said that he appears to  
be extremely feeble and emaciated, and that  
his constitution is greatly impaired.

Thomas Dixon, Esq. of New York, has  
made a very beautiful and valuable present to  
the Athenaeum of that city. It consists of  
three cases of the National Napoleon and  
English medals.

The British Frigate Druid, having on board  
President Bolivar, arrived at Cartagena on the  
9th ult. from Lagunilla.

The Washington Insurance Company of  
Providence, (R. I.) recently voted the sum of  
\$500 to be presented to Edward Dobson,  
late mate of the brig Crawford, for his services  
in bringing that vessel into the port of New-  
York, while she was in possession of Tandy and  
other pirates.

The Section of Governor in Georgia is to  
be made on the first Monday in October.  
The electioneering is on with con-  
siderable warmth. The candidates are John  
Forsyth, who is supported by the Whigs, and  
Duncan G. Campbell by the Democrats.

The rifle and ball with which Strang was  
wounded Mr. Whipple, together with the glass  
with which the experiments were tried, have  
been presented to the Albany Museum by the  
Attorney General.

We learn, says the Baltimore Patriot, by a  
letter received in Baltimore, from an officer  
of the U. S. Army, stationed at Valparaiso, April  
23d, that Mr. Allen, late Master to Chili,  
has been recalled, and that Mr. Allen,  
secretary, is appointed Charge d'Affaires.

Three thousand one hundred and thirty-  
four children receive instruction in the  
Primary schools in Boston, says the Palladium.  
—The annual appropriation of two dollars to  
each school, to be expended for rewards to  
encourage the children, has been applied by  
the committee of one district to the formation  
of a Juvenile Library. The number of schools  
is 52, divided into eight districts.

The earth, says the Norristown Register,  
is literally parched for want of rain. Many  
springs have dried up, and corn, potatoes,  
and other vegetables are suffering.

The following are the numbers drawn from  
the wheel of the Rhode Island Lottery for  
the benefit of the West Baptist Society, Sixth  
Class, viz:

1—33—43—7—17—35—19—39.

During the shower in New York on Wednesday  
week, three houses were blown down in the  
neighborhood of the state prison; the Rhonda, at the  
per end of the park, was struck by lightning, and  
a boy, who was in the building at the time, received  
a severe shock, and his horse was thrown off its  
feet; a pettinger was also struck in the North River.  
A brick building, corner of Greenwich and La Salle  
streets, was prostrated. Two houses were blown  
down on Jersey street.

In the course of the past week, three young men  
have died in New York in consequence of drinking  
beer and cider drawn through the lead pipes and  
brass pumps, in common use in taverns. The odds  
of lead and brass pipes, being in contact with the  
acid of the beer, and the action of the action of  
those supposed to be poisonous, form in their action  
in those liquors a most baneful poison.

A Sloth has lately been brought to Boston from  
South America, and it is to be seen at a store in  
Market Street, and is now attracting much atten-  
tion to the description given of it in Natural His-  
tory. It is of the size of a large cat, but not in ap-  
pearance, any more than in movements, like that  
animal.

The navy of the United States, when all the ves-  
sels authorized to be built are afloat, as nearly every  
one of them may speedily be required—will consist  
of 12 ships of the line, 30 frigates, 18 ships of war,  
and seven other vessels, exclusive of the steam  
boats, and the number will require more than 20,000  
men, one half of whom must be seamen.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington  
City on Thursday evening week, from a visit to Ed-  
ford Sp



# THE BRANDY WINE.

It is known that on the arrival of this Frigate in the Pacific, she had a trial of speed with the "United States"—and doubts have been expressed as to the result. We are enabled to state, from the information of a gentleman who was on board one of the frigates at the time, how the matter really stood.

The United States was reverenced by her crew. Capt. Hull was as proud of her as he was of old Ironsides. When he heard that the Brandywine was expected out, and heard her powers of sailing highly extolled, he determined to have a good humored contest with her. She arrived in good time, and the race was fixed for a day certain. The wind, at the appointed time was on a quarter; the United States (or as the sailors call her, the old sloop), being ahead, backed her topails, and let the Brandywine come alongside.—All sail was then spread. Every inch of canvas was out in the wind. Both ships were full of ardor and anxiety, and some British men of war in the harbor had all hands up the shrouds to view the scene. The race was only decided for a few minutes. The United States gained on the Lafayette, (as she is generally styled in the navy,) so fast that she soon showed her stern, and in an hour clued up her topgallant sails and royals, to let her adversary come alongside, in token of victory. Her crew gave three hearty cheers and all parties took a social glass together on board the victorious ship. We are told that the superiority of the United States over all vessels in the Pacific, is now generally acknowledged on the station. No English man of war can catch her.

Capt. Hull, like all gallant commanders, has his nickname among his men. They dub him "Sweetie-belly."

A pleasant instance of affection remaining warm and unabated through a long absence from its object, is contained in this advertisement from the Montreal Herald.

Adieu.—Mr. Francis Henry, a professional gentleman, and a native of England, returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen under whom he served, in this country, for the past 7 years, and begs to mention that his motive for leaving this Province is, (although it may appear incredible to some) that he has for 14 years past been faithfully promised to a young lady of one of the first families and heiress to the largest fortune in England, and returns to fulfill his promise. He should meet with any disappointment, he would return to this country again, and thankfully engage with some of the gentlemen under whom he served, or any other.

Montreal, 25th July, 1827.

## PATRICK HENRY.

Of all the characters that the days of trial brought forth, not one presents such an extraordinary mixture of early infirmity, and of splendid manhood, as Patrick Henry. But early or late, he had no artificial pretensions. All his gifts were the gifts of nature; all his lights of unaided nature. Habitually idle, he entered into trade; then agriculture; returned after marriage to trade again, and failed in all! he took to the forest as a huntsman, and finally touched with the sufferings of an amiable wife and children without study, or preparation, he urged his way to the bar at the age of twenty-four, and there displayed the forensic wonders of his mind. To the eloquence, the matchless spirit and the genius of this man, Mr. Jefferson with his usual frankness and decision of character, ascribed the first impulse which Virginia received in the glorious cause of freedom. To the stamp act, Mr. Henry opposed a resistance before which the efforts of royalty sunk to rise no more.—In the year 1765, he carried by a single vote, the liberties of his country. In 1774, he, together with George Washington and others, were deputed to the Continental Congress. It was in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, where he poured forth those bursts of eloquence which at once kindled up the glowing flames of liberty, and blasted forever the tory hopes of the refugee and the royalist. Patrick Henry had the glory of first assigning to Washington the meed of superior virtue and wisdom. It was Henry who at once invoked the war and spirit which was to conduct the colonies to freedom and to victory. He was a great advocate of State Independence, as the sure, and indeed the only means of avoiding consolidation. Like Washington, he was free from ambition, and three score years terminated the earthly career of both these models of public purity, and perfect devotion to their country. If Patrick Henry had his errors early in life, your youth will recall that they died long before he did, and do not belong even to his tomb. The rest is inscribed by the gratitude of the people, upon the tablet of the nation, as an imperishable lesson to the children of the Republic.

## EVENING POST. PHILADELPHIA.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of another letter from a correspondent on a tour in the state of Virginia—also, "a Sonnet," "Salem"—"Karaiskaki the brave," "GRIER BARD"—"Lines to an absent friend," "MARTHA"—"An ode to Hope," &c. &c.

It will be seen by "PACIFIC" that but half of his article is inserted to-day, the remainder will be given next week. We cannot, at any time, devote more than one column of our paper to this subject; and in order to prevent the necessity of separating or interrupting the train of arguments used by either party, we expect that they will confine themselves to that space.

It is somewhat amusing to notice with what flippancy the "ex-Editor and Proprietor" plates about the state of Virginia—also, "a Sonnet," "Salem"—"Karaiskaki the brave," "GRIER BARD"—"Lines to an absent friend," "MARTHA"—"An ode to Hope," &c. &c.

The Acting American Theatre, No. XIV. which is just published, contains a portrait, engraved by A. Durand, of Mrs. Wilson, in the character of Margaret, in Massinger's celebrated comedy of A New Way to pay Old Debts. The style of this engraving is not inferior to any which has appeared in the work; and the character of the likeness, which presents features of no ordinary beauty, is said to be ably preserved by the artist. We again recommend this to the particular notice of the friends of the drama, as one of the neatest and cheapest edition of Plays published in the United States.

Our intention was before this to have noticed a very useful work entitled "Canfield's Argus," which has just reached its 14th No. A compendium of Commercial, Exchange, and Travelling information forms a part of its semi-monthly contents, which with its other articles of a business nature are valuable auxiliaries to the mercantile community. The Editorial department of this jour-

nal, and its original and selected literary matter, are evidence of sound judgment and taste in the compiler. We believe that if the proper means were adopted to make the Argus more extensively known, it would obtain a very speedy and extensive patronage. Subscriptions are received at No. 129 Chestnut street, where a copy of the paper may be seen.

## HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

During the last week, our state was distinguished by a meeting at Harrisburg of gentlemen delegated from thirteen States in the Union, to deliberate upon the best means of promoting the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the nation, now languishing in a deplorable state, pining the efforts of the capitalists, and weakening the arm of the nation. This meeting originated in an intimation from the Pennsylvania Society for encouraging the Arts, &c. &c.—Country meetings were called in this and other States; these delegated citizens to a State Convention, whence were sent representatives to the National Convention at Harrisburg. We submit a list of the representatives from the various States, premising that the state of Maine, received a notice of the Convention at so late an hour, that although she chose five delegates, it was found impracticable for them to reach Harrisburg in season to share in the deliberations of the body; a letter however was received near the close of the session, stating the cordial co-operation of the state of Maine in subjects proposed for the consideration of the convention. The following is a

### LIST OF DELEGATES.

- | CONNECTICUT.   | MAINE.                       | MASSACHUSETTS.   | NEW YORK.  | NEW JERSEY.  | PENNSYLVANIA.  | RHODE ISLAND.  | VERMONT.   | VIRGINIA.  |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Henry Watson, John A. Talbot, Lemuel Holburn, Thomas S. Perkins, Francis McLean. | John Higgins, Philip Rhoads. | John Harris, George Robertson, John Harris, George Robertson, John Harris, George Robertson. | Richard H. Chinn, Samuel H. Cowan, John Patterson, Friesly Tighman, Otho H. Williams, W. M. Foster, Samuel D. Colt, James B. Brown, Joseph Strong. | Isaac Andrews, Robert G. Johnson, Philip Fine, Jr., Wm. Halsted, Jr., Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Ewing, David Rogers, John McIlvaine. | Charles Kinney, John C. Colt, Abraham Goldwin, Jr., James Mallick, John Manning. | Isaac Andrews, Robert G. Johnson, Philip Fine, Jr., Wm. Halsted, Jr., Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Ewing, David Rogers, John McIlvaine. | Isaac Andrews, Robert G. Johnson, Philip Fine, Jr., Wm. Halsted, Jr., Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Ewing, David Rogers, John McIlvaine. | Isaac Andrews, Robert G. Johnson, Philip Fine, Jr., Wm. Halsted, Jr., Jeremiah Morrow, Thomas Ewing, David Rogers, John McIlvaine. |

On Monday afternoon, the 30th ult. the Convention assembled at the Capitol, in Harrisburg, and made choice of the Hon. JAMES RIFKIN, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, as President, and WILLIAM HALSTED and HERWOOD FISHER, Esqs. as secretaries.

We have not time to enter into a detail of the proceedings of this convention. A body of men distinguished by their standing in society, and by their extensive acquaintance with the capacities, industry, production and trade of the country, there never was, perhaps, a meeting of the like number of persons which embodied so much practical knowledge, and most of the real qualities of political economy as this; and as might be expected in an assembly thus composed, while the interests of the different states were urged by their delegates with zeal and knowledge, the true interests of the whole constituted the great theme of consideration and merged all minor local considerations, and that even where personal interests were involved in the concessions of the delegates.

The encouragement of the growth of wool and protection of the woollen manufactures of the nation, were the primary objects of the meeting; but those who called the assembly were not unmindful that they would meet delegates from states of which the staples were not wool, and whose great interests were not woollen manufactures; they had however professed to be influenced by no sectional feelings, they were therefore prepared to hear the claims of all urged with moderation, and to decide thereupon with liberality.

The method of procedure, proposed and adopted by the convention, was to deliberate upon a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth the grievances of the agricultural and manufacturing interests, and stating that degree of protection which in their opinions would give security to their labours, without militating against the true interests of those sections of the country not so immediately concerned in their pursuits.

A committee was also appointed to address the people of the United States, and lay before them such a statement of facts as would not fail to enlist their judgments on the side of "the American System."

into this country, and costing not less than eight cents per lb. at the place of exportation, a duty of twenty cents per lb. for the first year, to be increased to 30 cents per annum, until it reach fifty cents per lb.

All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except blankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, sets, gloves, caps, and knapsacks) costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard, and forty per cent ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, forty-five per cent ad valorem, until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent ad valorem thereafter.

All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) costing more than four and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid,) which shall cost in a foreign country more than six dollars per square yard, to be charged as in the second section.

The adequate protection of woollen blankets, is respectfully submitted to congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the United States.

It is respectfully submitted to congress, that adequate protection should be taken to prevent the frauds on the revenue, by which American manufacturers are believed to be seriously injured.

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that although not in such crying need of your immediate aid, as some of the other materials of general welfare, which would simply repay in public benefits, such adequate protection as it may be deemed proper to bestow on them, by appropriate and judicious legislation.

Invaluable quantities of iron shavings, where coal is also to be found in inexhaustible quantities. Your memorialists respectfully submit that a duty of one cent per pound on hammered iron, and a corresponding advance on the present duty on steel, are necessary for the complete and permanent establishment of the manufactures of iron and steel.

Flax and hemp with their products, may be obtained in such quantities as to supersede the use of foreign flax and hemp, and the manufactures from them, if protected from the large imports of the same articles from foreign countries.

The further protection of a large capital in distilled spirits, is also respectfully recommended to the consideration of congress, as important to the growing states.

Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons, is invited by the success of the cotton cotton, which, like every other article adequately protected by law, have become cheaper and better than similar manufactures formerly brought from abroad.

When it is considered that these demands are made in the voice of thirteen states, more than half of the whole number, and that Maine, Indiana and Illinois will be found assenting to them, we cannot doubt they will be effective in the halls of our national councils, especially as during the last session of Congress, the woollen bill passed the House and was only lost in the Senate by the casting vote of the President, after a northern man had fled the question.

We cannot close our hasty reference to the proceedings of the convention, without remarking upon the temper and disinterestedness of the propositions and discussions in that assembly, whatever may have been the partialities of the individual delegates, not a word was spoken respecting the presidential question, or any measures proposed that had an immediate bearing thereupon. On the contrary, both in convention, and at places of residence, the subject was carefully avoided, and the great question of encouraging American manufactures, made the Alpha and Omega of consideration and conversation.

From the mass of statistical information derived from documents and speeches presented to the convention, we shall hereafter select such as in our opinion will be of most practical use to our readers.

A valuable improvement in domestic comfort has been introduced by a gentleman from this city, which promises fair to be of high importance. It is a valve so arranged in the flue of the chimney as to prevent "a smoky house," to regulate the draft of the chimney, and the temperature of the room; save the necessity of a chimney board, and prove a safe guard from fire raked up for the night. And in case of the chimney taking fire, the power of instantaneously closing the flue, (and consequently extinguishing the fire,) alone renders it a valuable addition to every domestic establishment.

### DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On the 1st instant, as one of the loaded coal wagons was descending the chute from the end of the Rail road at Mauch Chunk, the rope gave way near the splice, the wagon weighing altogether about 24 tons, thus at liberty, descended with great velocity a plane 200 feet perpendicular in 750 feet distance immediately over the reservoir from which the boats are loaded; it struck and broke several beams of timber a foot square, and knocked part of them, with the broken platform, down amongst the men at work below, whereby one man, Abraham Conover, was killed and several others wounded, one of them dangerously. The velocity of the wagon, and crush of timber was so great that the wagon went to pieces, a complete wreck, a part of it through the roof. Not the slightest censure we understand is to be attached to any of the workmen for this distressing accident—the rope had been in use, but three months, was new when first used for the purpose of letting down wagons, and was of hemp, best patent and of the kind known as five inch rope, of dimensions more than equal according to the usual estimate to three times the strain it was ever subject to. Measures are in progress to prevent a like recurrence of such a misfortune—the sufferers by this untoward event have every attention, professional and otherwise, that their situation requires, by the resident physician, Dr. McConnell.

On Friday morning a flat, loaded with building stone, sank in the river Delaware opposite Paul Beck's wharf, between Market and Chestnut streets.—Three men were on board at the time, one of whom was unfortunately drowned. Their names are not known.

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## THEATRICAL NOTICES.

The Delaware Waterman says, a part of Mr. Cowell's Dramatic Corps from Philadelphia are on a professional visit to this place. The company is respectable both in point of numbers and theatrical talents, and commenced a short engagement last night, by performing Kotzebue's admired play called "The Stranger."

The last Abner Microsome says, the earlons of the management of the theatre, to gratify the public are ungratified. His company is an unusually good one, and he is daily adding to its strength. Mr. E. Forrest arrived on Wednesday, and played Virginia in a masterly manner. Mrs. Bernard made her first appearance this season in the character of Virginia, and received the most flattering marks of approbation from her old friends. On Thursday evening, Mr. Hyatt, the prince of low comedians, played Bob Acres for the benefit of Mr. Bonnerville, and commenced an engagement.

Last evening Damon & Pythias were represented by Mr. E. Forrest, and his brother, Mr. W. Forrest, an actor of very respectable acquirements. The house was not crowded. Miss Riddle has played some of her best characters successfully, and her management is excellent. We are sorry to say, Miss T. will be absent about a week, on her tour to the north.

The Earl of Sandwich, from his old residence, No. 131 North Eighth street, where he has been for some time, is about to leave for England. He has passed in review the most celebrated singers who have performed in England of late years. The Signiora is noticed thus:—

Signiora Caracciolo, when she appeared as yet a mere girl, and had never appeared on any public stage; but from the first moments of her appearance she showed evident talents for it both as a singer and actress. Her extreme youth, her pretensions, her pleasing voice, and sprightly, easy and at times in the character of Scarpia, in which part she made her debut, gained her general favor; but she was too highly extolled, and indiscreetly put forward as a prima donna, when she was only a very promising debutante, who in time, by study and good management, is established as an Italian Opera in America, where it is said, she is married; so that the never will return to this country, if to Europe.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst. Mr. OTIS B. MERRELL, Printer, after a short and painful illness. His friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 131 North Eighth street, where he died.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, ELIZABETH BUSTILL, in the 84th year of her age.

On Friday morning, EDWARD BRODIE, carpenter, a native of Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th inst., MARTHA, infant daughter of Mr. B. Took, aged 19 months.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BURKHARD, Jr.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. after a short illness, JAMES A. GLENN, of Virginia, student of medicine.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. at Sharon, Bucks county, at 1 o'clock, WILLIAM TURNER, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. SAMUEL OWEN, Esq. aged 63 years.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Mrs. BUNAN PIERCE, of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. Mrs. AGNES SARGENT, aged 43 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. suddenly, aged 38 years, Mrs. JANET WOOD, late of Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th inst. Mr. EDWARD STEER, well known as an eminent veterinary surgeon in this city for many years.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. at Providence, R. I. Mr. THOMAS SEYMOUR, formerly of Philadelphia, under the firm of IRVING, HOWELL & CO.

On Monday, the 6th inst. THOMAS MONTGOMERY, infant son of Thomas Whinnemore, aged three months and twenty-two days.

On Monday, the 6th inst. Mr. WILLIAM SMILEY, Taylor, aged 62 years.

On Monday morning, the 6th inst. of a short and painful illness, WILLIAM HARRISON, aged 23 years.

On Monday morning, the 6th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. CATHARINE A. BRIDGMAN, daughter of Mr. James Watson, aged 37 years.

On Saturday, the 14th ult. Mr. THOMAS SCROGGY, of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. after a severe illness, CHARLES A. ECKHOLTZ, son of Leonard Eckholtz, of Lancaster, aged 31 years.

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst. after a short illness, NATHANIEL RICHMOND, aged 74 years.

On Sabbath morning, the 5th inst. Mr. COLLIN MORRIS, aged 46 years.

On Saturday morning, the 4th inst. aged 47 years, Mrs. JAMES G. KEEN, widow of the late Samuel W. Keen.

On Friday, the 6th ult. at Bridgeport, N. J. of pulmonary consumption, Mr. PHILIP MILLER, late of this city, aged 35 years.

On Saturday morning, the 9th inst. ELIZABETH G. daughter of Joseph Westcott, aged one year.

Deaths during the past week.

Philadelphia.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
New York,	59	68	127
Baltimore,	57	87	144
	7	37	44

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums of money of large and small amounts, to be loaned on mortgage, on Real Estate, in the city and county of Philadelphia. Apply to

CHARLES F. LEBER, At his Office No. 2 South Fifth street.

THE BUSINESS.

IRVING, HOWELL & CO. No. 143 North Third Street, by JOSEPH HOWELL and ISRAEL HOWELL, under the firm of IRVING, HOWELL & CO., was discontinued on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to said firm, will please to make payment, and all persons having claims against the firm of Irving, Howell & Co., No. 107 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to send them to the same office.

JOSEPH HOWELL, ISRAEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, 8th mo. 8th, 1827.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. No. 107 Chestnut Street, keep constantly on hand, and to order, Hides, Dry and Salted, Tanned Oils, and a general assortment of Leather, Knives, and all the goods in the rough wanted, for which cash will be paid, or Hides given in exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

FORTY Acres of Best Land, situate in Radnor Township, Delaware Co. one mile from the Columbia Tavern, Lancaster Township, and 14 from Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a good Stone House, 44 by 18; Stone Barn, 30 by 30; Stone Spring House, and a Tenant's House, with a thriving Apple Orchard and other excellent Fruit Trees; adjoining lands of John Brooks, Benjamin Brown, and Isaac White. Also, 6 1/2 Acres of Wood Land, 2 miles from the above, and other improvements will be given by Isaac Brooks, Columbia Tavern, or the Subscriber on the premises.

MORDECAI MOORE.

## MARRIED.

On the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. KITT, Mr. NOAH FISHER, to Miss HESTER ASLEY, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. P. F. Mayor of this city, Mr. JOHN JOHNS, of Delaware, to Miss ANN GRANT, of New Jersey.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Asahel Green, Mr. ROBERT HELL, of New Orleans, merchant, to MARGARET H. daughter of John H. Barnes, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, JOHN W. BUZZY, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. John Garth, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MANLOVE, both of Moyamensing.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. THOMAS BOYLE, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ANNE TAMOREY, daughter of Mr. John Tamorey, of Lancaster, Pa.

In Berlin, the Earl of Chawilliers, British minister to the Court of Berlin, to Miss BONTAG, Prima Donna of the Berlin Theatre.

On Friday morning, the 10th inst. Mr. OTIS B. MERRELL, Printer, after a short and painful illness. His friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 131 North Eighth street, where he died.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, ELIZABETH BUSTILL, in the 84th year of her age.

On Friday morning, EDWARD BRODIE, carpenter, a native of Scotland.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th inst., MARTHA, infant daughter of Mr. B. Took, aged 19 months.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. Mr. SAMUEL BURKHARD, Jr.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. after a short illness, JAMES A. GLENN, of Virginia, student of medicine.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst. at Sharon, Bucks county, at 1 o'clock, WILLIAM TURNER, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. SAMUEL OWEN, Esq. aged 63 years.

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